cystic follicles, and a well-developed but degenerating corpus luteum. The tissue appeared incontestably to have been living and functionating, but showed distinctly beginning degenerative changes. *Functional Results:* In five cases the implanted ovaries became at times (usually, but not always, immediately preceding menstruation) congested and painful; in the other four patients no such disturbances were complained of. In two instances, a hysterectomy was performed, and subsequent menstruation could not therefore be expected; in six of the remaining seven cases some evidence of menstruation became manifest, but in only one patient was a fairly normal menstrual life established. In all the others, menstruation was distinctly abnormal, being either irregular from the start, or regular for a short time, then becoming irregular, scanty, and finally ceasing, or in one instance, as already mentioned, giving place to excessive hemorrhages. To summarize; De Rouville was able to see a real permanent advantage to the patient from the graft in but one instance; in a second there was a definite benefit for a short time only, and in a third there was some questionable benefit. The others were not in the least improved, and in some cases harm was apparently done—at least disagreeable sequelæ followed. De Rouville is therefore decidedly opposed to the use of grafts as a routine measure, and thinks that with our present technique the most that can be expected from them is the production of a gradual instead of an abrupt loss of the ovarian secretion.

Ovarian Secretion and Uterine Fibroids.—An attempt has been made by MAYER and SCHNEIDER (*Münch. med. Woch.*, 1914, li, 1042) to determine by means of the Abderhalden reaction whether there is any functional disturbance in the ovaries of patients suffering from uterine fibroids. While their investigations as reported are rather few in number, and by no means conclusive, they represent a somewhat new point of attack upon this much discussed subject, and present therefore some points of interest. The sera of thirty myoma patients were tested out by Abderhalden's dialysis method against extracts of their own ovaries (removed at operation), and against ovaries from other myoma patients, from carcinoma patients, pregnant women, and, so far as possible, women suffering with no genital disease. The ovaries from the carcinoma cases, and other extra-genital conditions, gave in every instance a negative reaction; in about 50 per cent. of the tests with ovaries from another myoma patient the reaction was positive, while in a considerable majority of those with the myoma patient's *own* ovaries a positive result was obtained. It has been shown by Abderhalden, as well as others, that the reaction is positive with a specific organ only when either the internal secretion of that organ is altered from the normal, or when anatomic changes are present in it amounting to practical destruction. Since we know from histological studies that the latter is not the case with regard to ovaries associated with uterine myomas, the causes for the positive reaction in so many instances must lie, Mayer and Schneider think, in a disturbance of the ovarian secretion, or, as they term it, a "dysfunction" of the ovaries. They believe that this is primary, and the development of the uterine tumors secondary, not *vice versa.* They believe also that the sterility, which so often accompanies uterine fibroids, is neither the result nor a cause of the tumors, but that it likewise is a result of the disturbed ovarian function, as is the marked delay and irregularity in the onset of the menopause, which is often seen in these cases.

Dissection of the Ureter in the Radical Operation for Uterine Carcinoma.—MAYER (*Zeitschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.*, 1914, lxxv, 399) says that while in many cases the ureter is easily found by the process of separating from above the layers of the broad ligament, in occasional instances this becomes very difficult, especially in the presence of senile or inflamed tissues. Moreover, at times numerous branching veins are present throughout the whole of the broad ligament, and give rise to exceedingly annoying hemorrhage as they are ruptured in separating the layers. In such cases, he has found the following slight modification of the usual technique of great service: The ureter can almost always be distinctly seen shining through its peritoneal covering in the higher portion of the posterior pelvic wall, or at the point where it crosses the great vessels. If the operator, after severing the round ligament and adnexa, draws the uterus forcibly forward and to the opposite side, before any dissection has been done to disturb the natural relations, it is always easy to trace the ureter down by sight to its point of entrance into the parametrium. If a small longitudinal incision be made in the peritoneum at this point, immediately over the ureter, the latter will be exposed without having separated any of the tissues of the broad ligament, and therefore without the production of any hemorrhage. If now the ureter is lifted by means of a long blunt hook, or similar instrument, to one side or the other, the entire posterior layer of the broad ligament can be cut through low down, exposing the uterine artery and ureter in their entire course through the ligament, without the necessity for any blunt dissection of tissue. By this means, it is possible to remove a larger amount of paremetrium than by the usual methods, and the uterine artery is easily exposed for ligation, without any danger to the ureter.

Action of Ovarian Lipoids upon the Genital System.—An interesting report has recently been made by ISCOVESCO (*Rev. de gyn. et de chir., abdom.*, 1914, xxii, 161) upon some experimental and clinical studies of certain lipoids obtained from human ovaries. As Iscovesco points out, every gland of internal secretion throws into the circulation a number of different lipoidal substances, one of which appears to have the specific action of stimulating the secretory activity of the gland itself. Fresh human ovary was found to contain about 3 per cent. by weight of total lipoids; extracting these by means of ether, acetone, chloroform, alcohol, etc., Iscovesco was able to distinguish five main groups, of which the fifth, or alcohol-soluble group is much the most important. By further solution and precipitation, this group can be subdivided into several different constituents, one of which, called by Iscovesco VDc, appears to exert a marked stimulant acting upon the ovary and whole genital system. It is a yellowish, wax-like substance; which for experimental and clinical use was made up in a 2 per cent. solution in oil. This solution may be injected hypodermically or intraperitoneally into laboratory animals, without any signs of irritation or infection. A series of young rabbits injected daily, or at inter-